

Navy Case 84,726

APPLICATION FOR LETTERS PATENT

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

BE IT KNOWN THAT PHILIP DAVIS OF PANAMA CITY BEACH, FLORIDA, being a citizen of the United States of America, have invented certain new and useful improvements of which the following is a specification.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Harvey A. Gilbert".

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UNDERWATER POWER GENERATION USING UNDERWATER THERMOCLINE

Origin of the Invention

5 The invention described herein was made in the performance of official duties by an employee of the Department of the Navy and may be manufactured, used, licensed by or for the Government for any governmental purpose without payment of any royalties thereon.

Field of the Invention

10 The invention relates generally to underwater power generation, and more particularly to a method and system for underwater power generation in which power is generated as an
15 underwater vessel transits an underwater thermocline.

Background of the Invention

20 Power for some military and civilian underwater vehicles is currently supplied by onboard batteries which have a fixed amount of energy available. Therefore, the duration of an underwater mission powered by batteries is limited by the storage capability of the batteries and the rate of power consumption during the mission.

Summary of the Invention

25 Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a method and system of underwater power generation for supplying power to an underwater vessel.

30 Another object of the present invention is to provide a method and system of underwater power generation utilizing an underwater thermocline.

 Other objects and advantages of the present invention

will become more obvious hereinafter in the specification and drawings.

5 In accordance with the present invention, power generation is provided for an underwater vessel that transits through an underwater thermocline. At least a portion of a shell of an underwater vessel is made from a thermally conductive material. The portion of the shell has an outer surface in contact with a surrounding underwater environment and a dry inner surface opposing the outer surface. One or more thermo-to-electric energy converters are placed in contact with the inner surface of the shell. Hence, whenever heat energy flows into or out of the vessel through the energy converter, electrical power will be generated. For example, a plurality of thermoelectric elements could be electrically coupled together to serve as the energy converters. Each thermoelectric element would have a first surface and a second surface, where the first surface is thermally coupled to the inner surface of the shell. In order to increase efficiency of the power generation, a phase change material can be thermally coupled to each second surface of the thermoelectric elements. The phase change material should have a phase change temperature that is between the upper and lower temperature extremes encountered by the vessel as it transits the underwater thermocline. The energy converters generate electrical power as the underwater vessel transits through the underwater thermocline.

Brief Description of the Drawings

30 Other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent upon reference to the following description of the preferred embodiments and to the drawings, wherein corresponding reference characters indicate

corresponding parts throughout the several views of the drawings and wherein:

FIG. 1 is a schematic view of an underwater power generator that can use an underwater thermocline to generate electrical power in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a schematic view of the underwater power generator's phase change material contained within tubes of a material structure; and

FIG. 3 illustrates an underwater vessel transiting an underwater thermocline in order to generate electric power for the vessel in accordance with the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Referring now to the drawings, and more particularly to FIG. 1, an underwater power generator in accordance with the present invention is shown and is referenced generally by number 10. Typically, power generator 10 will be incorporated into a manned or unmanned navigating underwater vessel (not shown in FIG. 1) for the purpose of supplying electrical power for the vessel.

Power generator 10 is contained within a thermally-conductive shell 12 which can also form a portion of the underwater vessel in which power generator 10 is incorporated. Shell 12 is any thermally conductive material that efficiently conducts thermal energy, protects the elements of power generator 10 contained therein, and can withstand the rigors of underwater environments to include substantial operating depths on the order of 1000 meters or more. Suitable materials include aluminum and steel among others. The outer surface 12A of shell 12 will be exposed to an underwater environment 100 while the inner surface 12B of shell 12 remains dry.

Thermally coupled to inner surface 12A are a plurality of thermo-to-electric energy converters 14. Converters 14 can be realized by devices such as thermoelectric elements, thermionic devices, and thermosyphon rankine converters, just to name a few. Accordingly, it is to be understood that the choice of thermo-to-electric converter 14 is not a limitation of the present invention.

Each of converters 14 is capable of generating electric power when a thermal gradient exists thereacross. For example, each of converters 14 can be a thermoelectric element that generates electric power when a thermal gradient develops between opposing surfaces 14A and 14B. Each surface 14A is thermally coupled to inner surface 12B. As is known in the art, such thermal coupling can be achieved by soldering, the application of thermal grease between surfaces, etc. Converters 14 are electrically coupled to one another (e.g., via wires) in series, parallel or a combination thereof. Furthermore, converters 14 are electrically coupled to a load 50 which can be a power storage device, rechargeable batteries, or systems requiring electrical power.

Thermally coupled to each surface 14B of converters 14 is a phase change material 16 that will change phase (e.g., solid to liquid) at a known temperature. Briefly, phase change material 16 in underwater power generator 10 provides a large thermal mass at surfaces 14B. This thermal mass keeps the temperature of surfaces 14B at a constant or near constant temperature, which is the phase change temperature of the phase change material. Keeping the temperature at surfaces 14B constant generally allows for a larger overall temperature gradient across converters 14. A larger temperature difference provides at least two benefits.

First, it allows for an overall greater flux of heat energy between the inside and outside of shell 12. Secondly, higher temperature differences across converters 14 generally provide for higher energy conversion efficiency.

5 As will be explained further below, the present invention will provide the means to supply electric power to underwater vessels that can transit through an underwater thermocline defined between the water's surface and depths up to 1000 meters or more. In such use, power generator 10 will develop power from the variation in water temperature with depth, which can vary between 4-35°C depending on geographic location, time of year, and depth of operation. For converters 14 made from thermoelectric elements, suitable thermoelectric materials that efficiently produce electric power in this temperature range include bismuth telluride (Bi₂Te₃), and bismuth telluride-antimony telluride (Bi₂Te₃-Sb₂Te₃) in the form of a quantum well superlattice structure.

15 Phase change material 16 should possess a large heat of fusion thereby allowing the material to maintain a constant temperature even after absorbing a relatively large amount of heat. An inexpensive and readily available material satisfying this criterion is a paraffin wax. Further, the general molecular structure of a paraffin wax (i.e., having the molecular structure governed by C_nH_{2n+2}) allows the phase change temperature thereof to be tailored (i.e., by changing "n") for a specific or expected operating range of temperatures. For reasons that will become clearer below, it is preferred that the phase change temperature of the phase change material be equal to approximately the midpoint or average of the expected temperature range of operation. For example, if the expected operating temperature range is 4-30°C, the phase change temperature of phase change material

16 should preferably be approximately 17°C.

5 Since the buoyancy of an underwater vessel must be maintained and/or managed during the diving or raising thereof, it may be necessary to contain phase change material 16 within a structure that allows the overall thermal mass (defined by this structure and phase change material 16) to maintain a constant density. One way of achieving this is illustrated in FIG. 2 where a material structure 18 has tubular passages 18A formed therein that are filled with phase change material 16. Passages 18A can be macroscopic or microscopic in size without departing from the scope of the present invention. Structure 18 is positioned adjacent thermoelectric elements 14 so that phase change material 16 remains in thermal contact therewith. The particular choice of material structure 18 is not a limitation of the present invention. For example, material structure 18 could be as simple as cardboard or could be specifically designed/shaped to fit a particular application.

10 Referring additionally now to FIG. 3, an operational scenario of the present invention is illustrated where an underwater vessel/vehicle 20 is shown repeatedly transiting up and down through a body of water 200. Vessel/vehicle 20 is equipped with underwater power generator 10 as described above. Each time vehicle/vessel 20 transits from surface 202 to bottom 204 of body of water 200 (and vice versa), it transits the water's thermocline. During such transiting of the thermocline, phase change material 16 remains at a fairly constant temperature which is an average of the temperature extremes encountered during the transit process. As a result, a temperature gradient is produced across each of converters 14 which, in turn, converts part of the heat energy being transferred into electrical energy for use by

load 50. For the case where the phase change temperature of material 16 is equal to approximately the average of the expected temperature range in the thermocline to be transited, energy will be generated throughout the thermocline except for any relatively small periods of time that the temperature of the water is equal to the phase change temperature of material 16.

The advantages of the present invention are numerous. Electrical power is generated as an underwater vessel transits an underwater thermocline. Such power generation can be produced indefinitely simply by repeatedly transiting an underwater thermocline. Alternatively, power can be supplied on an "as needed" basis by monitoring vehicle power stores and then transiting the underwater thermocline when such power stores are low. The present invention presents a virtually maintenance-free approach to underwater power generation as no moving parts are required.

Although the invention has been described relative to a specific embodiment thereof, there are numerous variations and modifications that will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that, within the scope of the appended claims, the invention may be practiced other than as specifically described.

What is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent of the United States is: